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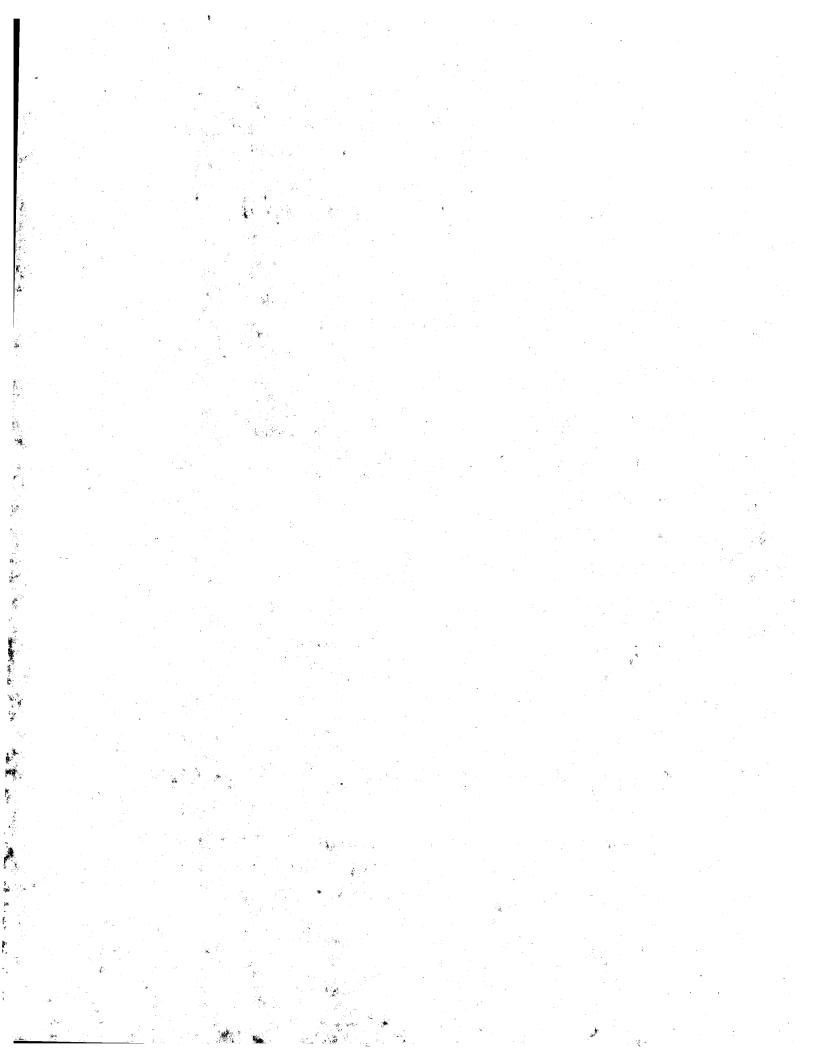
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SNUBBER CIRCUIT OF SEMICONDUCTOR RECTIFIER

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FUJI ELECTRIC CO LTD **TANITSU MAKOTO** Applicant: Inventor:

Classification:

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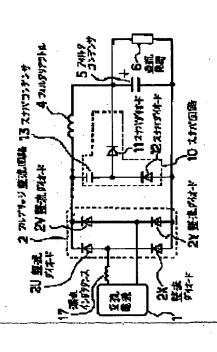
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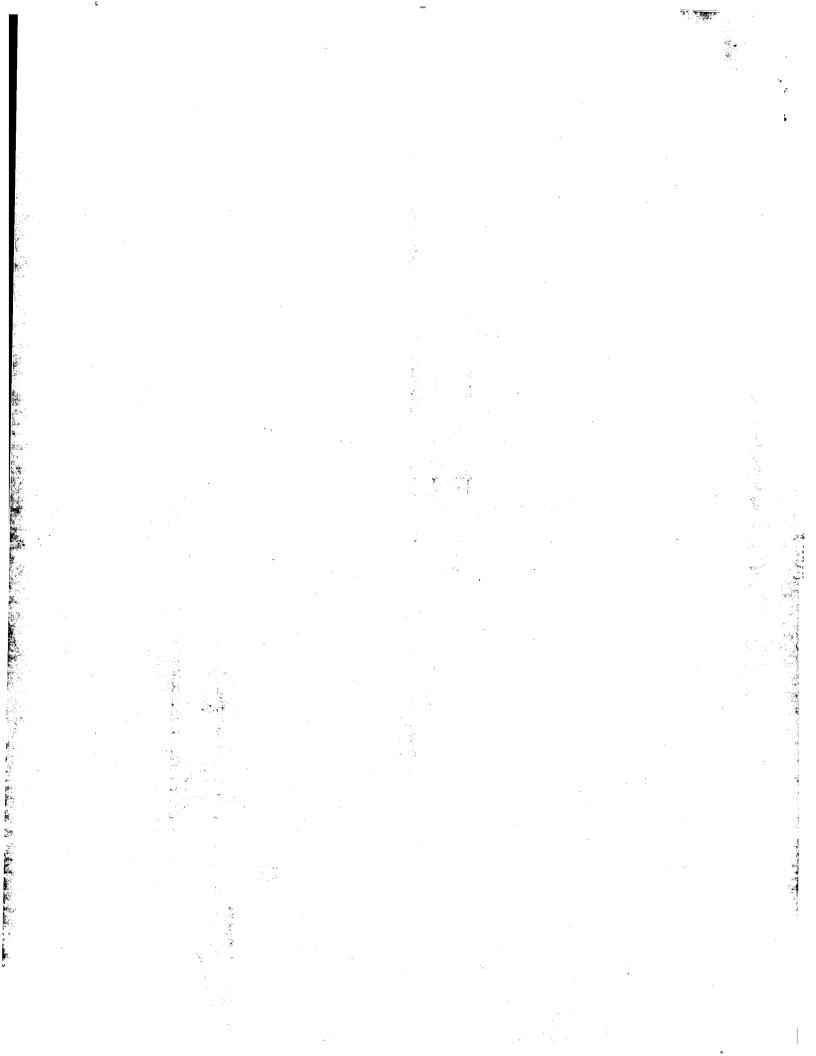
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Abstract of JP9285126

withstand voltage of a semiconductor device for rectification which is used in a rectifying circuit, without increasing the PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enable decreasing the oss in a snubber circuit

capacitor 13 and the filter capacitor 5 are connected in series the snubber capacitor 13 is again charged after discharge by SOLUTION: A series circuit of two snubber diodes 11, 12 is output side of a rectifying circuit and a filter reactor 4. When the polarity inversion of an AC power source 1, the snubber series circuit of the two snubber diodes 11, 12 is connected via the other snubber diode. The voltage between both the erminals of the snubber capacitor 13 decreases down to a peak value of the AC power source voltage. When a circuit capacitor 13 is connected between a junction point of both value wherein a DC output voltage is deducted from twice wherein a snubber resistor is connected in series with the Thereby the voltage between both of the terminals of the in parallel with the filter capacitor 5, the snubber resistor connected in parallel with a filter capacitor 5. A snubber he snubber diodes 11, 12 and a juction point of the DC recharging after the sunbber capacitor 13 is discharged attenates the resonance to a leakage inductance 17 in snubber capacitor 13 is further decreased





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(71)出願人 000005234

富士電機株式会社

神奈川県川崎市川崎区田辺新田1番1号

(72)発明者 谷津 誠

神奈川県川崎市川崎区田辺新田1番1号

富士電機株式会社内

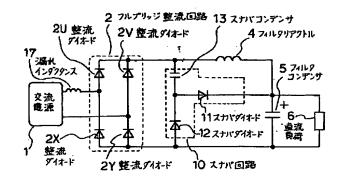
(74)代理人 弁理士 山口 巖

(54) 【発明の名称】 半導体整流装置のスナパ回路

(57) 【要約】

【課題】スナバ回路での損失を増加させずに、整流回路 に使用する整流用半導体素子の耐圧を低下できるように することにある。

【解決手段】2つのスナバダイオードの直列回路をフィルタコンデンサに並列に接続し、両スナバダイオード同士の結合点と整流回路の直流出力側とフィルタリアクトルの結合点との間にスナバコンデンサを接続する。交流電源の極性反転でスナバコンデンサ放電後の再充電の際に、当該スナバコンデンサと前記フィルタコンデンサとは、一方のスナバダイオードを介して直列接続となるから、スナバコンデンサ両端電圧は、交流電源電圧波るから、スナバコンデンサ両端電圧は、交流電源電圧波高値の2倍から直流出力電圧を減算した値に低下する。あるいは前記2つのスナバダイオードの直列回路に更にスナバ抵抗を直列接続した回路を前記フィルタコンデンサに並列に接続すれば、スナバコンデンサ放電後の再充電の際はこのスナバ抵抗が漏れインダクタンスとの共振を減衰させるので、スナバコンデンサ両端電圧はより一層低下する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】半導体素子のフルブリッジ接続でなる整流 回路に交流電源を接続し、その直流出力側にはフィルタ リアクトルとフィルタコンデンサとでなるLCフィルタ を接続している半導体整流装置において、

2つのスナバダイオードを直列接続した回路を前記フィルタコンデンサに並列に接続し、当該両スナバダイオード同士の結合点と、前記整流回路の直流出力端子と前記フィルタリアクトルの結合点との間にスナバコンデンサを接続することを特徴とする半導体整流装置のスナバ回路。

【請求項2】半導体素子のフルブリッジ接続でなる整流 回路に交流電源を接続し、その直流出力側にはフィルタ リアクトルとフィルタコンデンサとでなるLCフィルタ を接続している半導体整流装置において、

2つのスナバダイオードとスナバ抵抗とを直列接続した 回路を前記フィルタコンデンサに並列に接続し、当該両 スナバダイオード同士の結合点と、前記整流回路の直流 出力端子と前記フィルタリアクトルの結合点との間にス ナバコンデンサを接続することを特徴とする半導体整流 装置のスナバ回路。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、半導体素子を使って交流を直流に変換する半導体整流装置のスナバ回路 に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】交流を直流に変換する整流回路に使用する半導体素子として、サイリスタやトランジスタなども使用可能であるが、ダイオードは構造が簡単で制御回路も不要であるから低価格の整流回路が得られる。よって、ダイオードを使って整流回路を構成した場合の例を以下で説明する。

【0003】図5は単相フルブリッジ整流回路に従来のスナバ回路を適用した場合の従来例を示した回路図である。4つの整流ダイオード2U、2V、2Xおよび2Yをフルブリッジ接続してフルブリッジ整流回路2を構成し、その交流入力側に交流電源1を接続し、直流出力側に直流負荷6を接続するが、フルブリッジ整流回路2が出力する直流電力を平滑するために、フィルタリアクトル4とフィルタコンデンサ5とでなるLCフィルタを、フルブリッジ整流回路2と直流負荷6との間に設置する。よってフィルタコンデンサ5の両端が直流電力の出力点となり、ここに直流負荷6が接続される。

【0004】交流電源1の極性が変化するのに対応してフルブリッジ整流回路2を構成している整流ダイオード2Uと2Y,または整流ダイオード2Vと2Xが交互に導通することにより、当該フルブリッジ整流回路2は交流電力を直流電力に変換する。一方、交流電源1とフルブリッジ整流回路2とを接続する配線には漏れインダク

タンス17が存在するから、交流電源1の極性反転に対応して前記各整流ダイオードが転流する際に発生するリカバリー電流により、前記の漏れインダクタンス17に蓄えられていたエネルギーがサージ電圧となって、前記各整流ダイオード2U~2Yを破壊する恐れがある。そこでフルブリッジ整流回路2の直流出力側と前記LCフィルタとの間にスナバコンデンサ3で構成したスナバ回路を接続して、漏れインダクタンス17に蓄えられた前記エネルギーをこれに吸収させることにより前記スイッチングサージ電圧を緩和して、各整流ダイオードを保護している。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで図5の従来例に図示の回路構成では、漏れインダクタンス17とスナパコンデンサ3との共振により、スナバコンデンサ3の両端電圧 V_{DC} は少なくとも交流電源1の電圧波高値 V_{I} の2倍またはこれ以上の値になる。よってフルブリッジ整流回路2を構成する各整流ダイオードは、この高いサージ電圧に耐えることができるように、高耐圧の整流ダイオードを使用すま必要がある。高耐圧整流ダイオードは大形・高価であり、整流装置全体が大形化してしまう不都合がある。

【0006】そこでこの発明の目的は、スナバ回路での 損失を増加させずに、整流回路に使用する整流用半導体 素子の耐圧を低下できるようにすることにある。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記の目的を達成するた めにこの発明の半導体整流装置のスナバ回路は、半導体 素子のフルブリッジ接続でなる整流回路に交流電源を接 続し、その直流出力側にはフィルタリアクトルとフィル タコンデンサとでなるLCフィルタを接続している半導 体整流装置において、第1の発明は、2つのスナバダイ オードを直列接続した回路を前記フィルタコンデンサに 並列に接続し、当該両スナバダイオード同士の結合点 と、前記整流回路の直流出力端子と前記フィルタリアク トルの結合点との間にスナバコンデンサを接続する構成 である。交流電源の極性が反転して前記のスナバコンデ ンサが放電した後に再充電する際に、当該スナバコンデ ンサと前記フィルタコンデンサとは、前記両スナバダイ オードのうちの一方を介して直列接続での充電になるの で、本発明により設けたスナバコンデンサの両端電圧 は、前述した交流電源電圧波高値の2倍値(または2倍 以上の値)から直流出力電圧(即ちフィルタコンデンサ 電圧)を差し引いた値となる。

【0008】第2の発明は、2つのスナバダイオードとスナバ抵抗とを直列接続した回路を前記フィルタコンデンサに並列に接続し、これら両スナバダイオード同士の結合点と、前記整流回路の直流出力端子と前記フィルタリアクトルの結合点との間にスナバコンデンサを接続する構成である。交流電源の極性が反転して前記のスナバ

コンデンサ放電後の再充電の際には、当該スナバコンデンサと前記フィルタコンデンサとは、両スナバダイオードの内の一方と前記スナバ抵抗とを介して直列接続での充電になるので、このスナバ抵抗が漏れインダクタンスとの共振を減衰させるので、本発明により設けたスナバコンデンサの両端電圧は、前述した第1の発明の場合よりも更に低下する。

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】第1の発明は、2つのスナバダイオードの直列回路を、フルブリッジ整流回路の直流出力電力平滑用のLCフィルタを構成しているフィルタコンデンサに並列に接続し、前記LCフィルタを構成しているフィルタリアクトルとフルブリッジ整流回路との結合点と前記両スナバダイオード同士の結合点とを、スナバコンデンサを介して接続する構成のスナバ回路を設けることにより、交流電源の極性が反転したときに、当該スナバコンデンサは前記フィルタコンデンサと直列の状態での充電とすることで、スナバコンデンサの両端電圧を従来よりも低下させ、整流ダイオードの耐圧を低減させる。

【0010】第2の発明は、2つのスナバダイオードとスナバ抵抗との直列回路を、フルブリッジ整流回路の直流出力電力平滑用のLCフィルタを構成しているフィルタコンデンサに並列に接続し、前記LCフィルタを構成しているフィルタリアクトルとフルブリッジ整流回路との結合点と前記両スナバダイオード同士の結合点とを、スナバコンデンサを介して接続する構成のスナバ回路を設けることにより、交流電源の極性が反転したときに、当該スナバコンデンサは前記フィルタコンデンサと直列の状態での充電となる。このとき前記スナバ抵抗も直列に挿入されるので漏れインダクタンスとの共振が抑制され、スナバコンデンサの両端電圧は前記第1の発明よりも更に低下し、整流ダイオードの耐圧をより一層低減できる。

[0011]

【実施例】図1は本発明の第1実施例を表した回路図であって請求項1に対応するが、図1の第1実施例回路に図示の交流電源1、フルブリッジ整流回路2とこれを構成する4つの整流ダイオード2U~2Y、フィルタリアクトル4、フィルタコンデンサ5および直流負荷6の名称・用途・機能は、図5で既述の従来例回路の場合と同じであるから、これらの説明は省略する。

【0012】本発明では2つのスナバダイオード11,12とスナバコンデンサ13とでなるスナバ回路10をフルブリッジ整流回路2とLCフィルタとの間に挿入するのであるが、このときスナバダイオード11とスナバダイオード12とは直列に接続してフィルタコンデンサ5に並列に接続し、スナバダイオード11とスナバダイオード12の結合点とフルブリッジ整流回路2とフィルタリアクトル4の結合点との間にスナバコンデンサ13

を挿入する。

【0013】このような回路構成にすると、交流電源1 の極性が反転するべくその電圧が低下して零になると、 スナバコンデンサ13に蓄えられていた電荷は、スナバ コンデンサ13→フィルタリアクトル4→フィルタコン デンサ5→スナバダイオード12→スナパコンデンサ1 3の経路で放電するので、スナバコンデンサ13の電荷 は損失なしでフィルタコンデンサ5へ移される。次いで 交流電源1の極性が反転して電圧が上昇すると、交流電 源1→漏れインダクタンス17→整流ダイオード2U・ (または整流ダイオード2V) →スナバコンデンサ13 →スナバダイオード11→フィルタコンデンサ5→整流 ダイオード2Y(または整流ダイオード2X)→交流電 源1の経路での充電となる。このとき漏れインダクタン ス17とスナバコンデンサ13とフィルタコンデンサ5 との直列回路が交流電源1に接続され、直列共振回路を 形成するが、この直列共振回路への印加電圧は、交流電 源1の電圧波高値V₁から直流出力電圧,即ちスナバコ ンデンサ3の両端電圧Vmを差し引いた値となる。よっ て、フルブリッジ整流回路2を構成する整流ダイオード に印加される最大電圧VMAX は下記の数式1で表され る。但し、整流ダイオードが理想的なダイオードでない 場合は、リカバリー電流による増加分が加算されるの で、数式1で得られる値よりも大きくなる。

[0014]

【数1】

【0015】図3は本発明の第3実施例を表した回路図であって請求項2に対応するが、図3の第3実施例回路に図示の交流電源1,フルブリッジ整流回路2とこれを構成する4つの整流ダイオード2U~2Y,フィルタリアクトル4,フィルタコンデンサ5および直流負荷6の名称・用途・機能は、図5で既述の従来例回路の場合と同じであるから、これらの説明は省略する。

【0016】本発明では2つのスナバダイオード31,32,スナバコンデンサ33およびスナバ抵抗34とで

なるスナバ回路30をフルブリッジ整流回路2とLCフィルタとの間に挿入するのであるが、このときスナバダイオード31とスナバダイオード32とスナバ抵抗34とは直列に接続してフィルタコンデンサ5に並列に接続し、スナバダイオード31とスナバダイオード32の結合点とフルブリッジ整流回路2とフィルタリアクトル4の結合点との間にスナバコンデンサ33を挿入する。

【0017】この回路構成で交流電源1の極性が反転す るべく電圧が零になると、スナバコンデンサ33に蓄え られていた電荷は第1実施例回路の場合と同様に、損失 なしでフィルタコンデンサ5へ移される。次いで交流電 源1の極性が反転して電圧が上昇すると、交流電源1→ 漏れインダクタンス17→整流ダイオード2U(または 整流ダイオード2 V) →スナバコンデンサ33→スナバ ダイオード31→スナバ抵抗34→フィルタコンデンサ 5→整流ダイオード2Y(または整流ダイオード2X) →交流電源1の経路での充電となる。このとき漏れイン ダクタンス17とスナバコンデンサ33とフィルタコン デンサ5とで形成される直列共振回路にはスナバ抵抗3 4が挿入されるので減衰振動となる。従って、フルブリ ッジ整流回路2を構成する整流ダイオードに印加される 最大電圧VMAX は前述した数式1で得られる値よりも更 に低下する。但し、整流ダイオードが理想的なダイオー ドでない場合は、リカバリー電流による増加分が加算さ れるので、スナバ抵抗34の抵抗値を適切に選定する必 要がある。

【0018】図4は本発明の第4実施例を表した回路図であって前述の第3実施例回路と同様に請求項2に対応する。この第4実施例回路では、フィルタリアクトル4をフルブリッジ整流回路2の負極側に接続している。これに対応して、スナバ回路40を構成しているスナバダイオード41とスナバダイオード42とスナバ抵抗44との直列回路は、その極性を逆にしてフィルタコンデンサ5に並列接続していることと、スナバコンデンサ43の一端が負極側に接続されているのが、前述した図3の第3実施例回路とは異なっているが、スナバ回路40の機能は図3の第3実施例回路に図示しているスナバ回路30と同じであるから、これの動作説明は省略する。

[0019]

【発明の効果】従来は回路の漏れインダクタンスとスナ

バコンデンサとが直列共振してスナバコンデンサの両端電圧が高くなるので、整流回路を構成する整流ダイオードの耐圧も高くしなければならなかったが、第1または第2の発明によれば、漏れインダクタンスはスナバコンデンサとフィルタコンデンサの直列回路との直列共振回路になるので、スナバコンデンサの両端電圧はフィルタコンデンサの電圧分(即ち直流出力電圧分)だけ従来よりも低下できるので、整流回路を構成する整流ダイオードの耐圧を低くできる。その結果、装置を小形にでき且つ低価格にできる効果も得られる。

【0020】更に、第3または第4の発明では、漏れインダクタンスとスナバコンデンサとフィルタコンデンサの直列回路に、更にスナバ抵抗が直列に挿入された構成の直列共振回路になるので、スナバ抵抗の作用で減衰振動になることから、スナバコンデンサの両端電圧は第1または第2の発明の場合よりも低下する。よって整流回路を構成する整流ダイオードの耐圧をより一層低減できるから、装置のさらなる小形化と低価格化が実現できる効果も得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1実施例を表した回路図

【図2】本発明の第2実施例を表した回路図

【図3】本発明の第3実施例を表した回路図

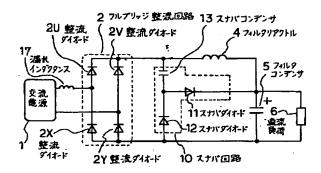
【図4】本発明の第4実施例を表した回路図

【図5】単相フルブリッジ整流回路に従来のスナバ回路 を適用した場合の従来例を示した回路図

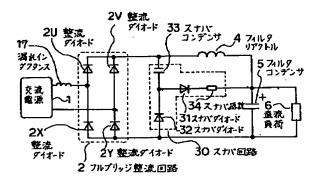
【符号の説明】

1				交流電源
2				フルブリッジ整流回路
2U,	2 V,	2 X,	2 Y	整流ダイオード
3				スナバコンデンサ
4		•		フィルタリアクトル
5				フィルタコンデンサ
6				直流負荷
10,	20,	30,	4 0	スナバ回路
11,	12,	21,	2 2	スナバダイオード
31,	32,	41,	4 2	スナバダイオード
13,	23,	33,	4 3	スナバコンデンサ
34,	44			スナバ抵抗

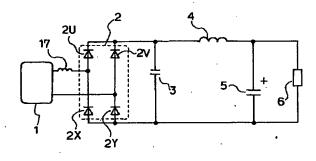
【図1】



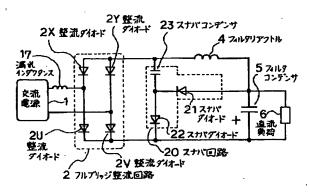
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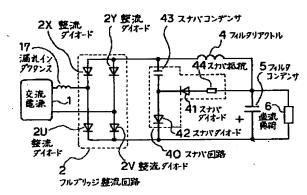
【図5】

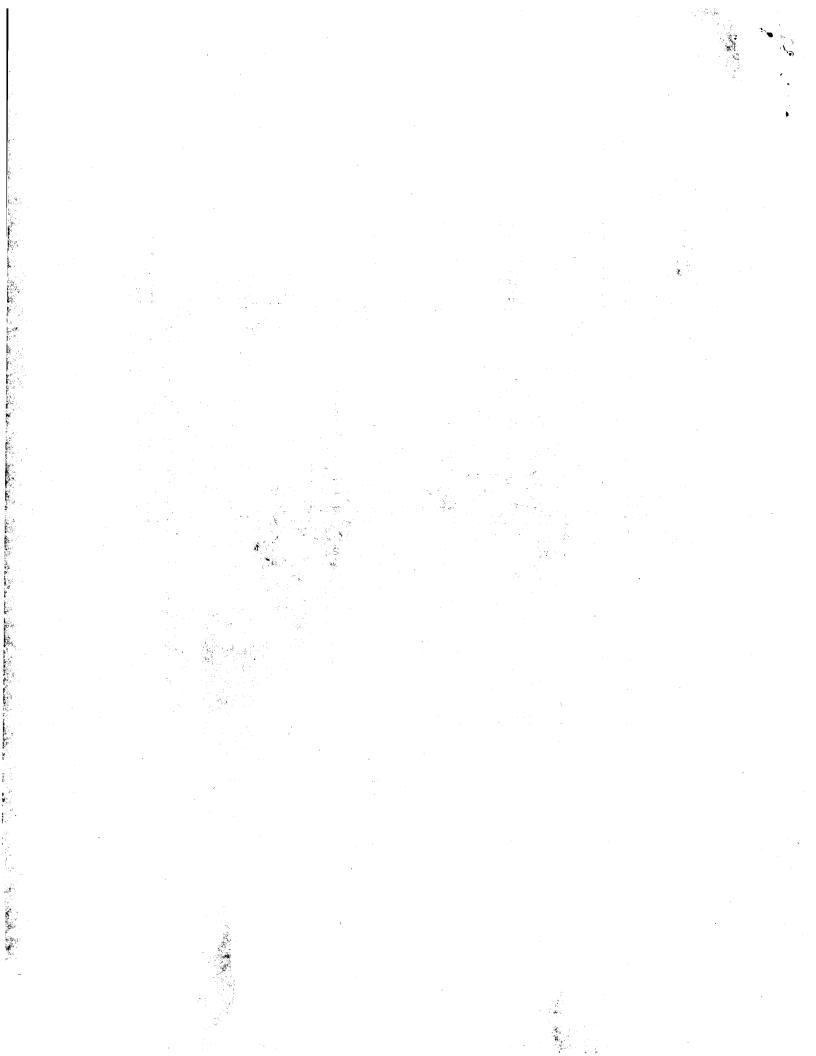


【図2】



【図4】





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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The snubber circuit of the semiconductor rectifier characterized by connecting to said filter capacitor at juxtaposition the circuit which carried out the series connection of the two snubber diodes in the semiconductor rectifier which connected AC power supply to the rectifier circuit which becomes by the full bridge connection of a semiconductor device, and has connected to the direct-current output side the LC filter which becomes with a filter reactor and a filter capacitor, and connecting a snubber capacitor between the joint of both the snubber diodes concerned, and the direct-current output terminal of said rectifier circuit and the joint of said filter reactor.
[Claim 2] The snubber circuit of the semiconductor rectifier characterized by connecting to said filter capacitor at juxtaposition the circuit which carried out the series connection of two snubber diodes and snubber resistance in the semiconductor rectifier which connected AC power supply to the rectifier circuit which becomes by the full bridge connection of a semiconductor device, and has connected to the direct-current output side the LC filter which becomes with a filter reactor and a filter capacitor, and connecting a snubber capacitor between the joint of both the snubber diodes concerned, and the direct-current output terminal of said rectifier circuit and the joint of said filter reactor.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the snubber circuit of the semiconductor rectifier which changes an alternating current into a direct current using a semiconductor device.

[Description of the Prior Art] As a semiconductor device which uses an alternating current for the rectifier circuit changed into a direct current, although a thyristor, a transistor, etc. are usable, since diode is easy structure and a control circuit is also unnecessary, the rectifier circuit of a low price is obtained. Therefore, the example at the time of constituting a rectifier circuit using diode is explained below.

[0003] <u>Drawing 5</u> is the circuit diagram having shown the conventional example at the time of applying the conventional snubber circuit to a single phase full bridge rectifier circuit. Although carry out full bridge connection of the four rectifier diodes 2U, 2V, 2X, and 2Y, the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 is constituted, AC power supply 1 is connected to the alternating current input side and the direct-current load 6 is connected to a direct-current output side, in order to carry out smooth [of the direct current power which the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 outputs], the LC filter which becomes with a filter reactor 4 and a filter capacitor 5 is installed between the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 and the direct-current load 6. Therefore, the both ends of a filter capacitor 5 serve as an outputting point of direct current power, and the direct-current load 6 is connected here.

[0004] When the rectifier diodes 2U and 2Y which constitute the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 corresponding to the polarity of AC power supply 1 changing, or rectifier diodes 2V and 2X flow by turns, as for the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 concerned, alternating current power is changed into direct current power. On the other hand, since leakage inductance 17 exists in wiring which connects AC power supply 1 and the full bridge rectifier circuit 2, the energy currently stored in the aforementioned leakage inductance 17 serves as surge voltage according to the recovery current generated in case said each rectifier diode commutates corresponding to the polarity reversals of AC power supply 1, and there is a possibility of destroying said each rectifier diodes 2U-2Y. Then, the snubber circuit constituted from a snubber capacitor 3 between the direct-current output side of the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 and said LC filter was connected, by making this absorb said energy conserved by leakage inductance 17, said switching surge voltage was eased and each rectifier diode is protected.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, by the circuitry of illustration for the conventional example of drawing 5, the both-ends electrical potential difference VDC of the snubber capacitor 3 is the electrical-potential-difference peak value V1 of AC power supply 1 at least by resonance with leakage inductance 17 and the snubber capacitor 3. It becomes twice or a value beyond this. Therefore, each rectifier diode which constitutes the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 has the use **** need in the rectifier diode of high pressure-proofing so that this high surge voltage can be borne. High proof-pressure rectifier diode is large-sized and expensive, and having un-arranged [which the whole rectifier large-sized-izes].

[0006] Then, the purpose of this invention is to enable it to fall pressure-proofing of the semiconductor device for rectification used for a rectifier circuit, without making loss in a snubber circuit increase.

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the aforementioned purpose the snubber circuit of the semiconductor rectifier of this invention In the semiconductor rectifier which connected AC power supply to the rectifier circuit which becomes by the full bridge connection of a semiconductor device, and has connected to the direct-current output side the LC filter which becomes with a filter reactor and a filter capacitor The 1st invention is the configuration of connecting

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to said filter capacitor at juxtaposition the circuit which carried out the series connection of the two snubber diodes, and connecting a snubber capacitor between the joint of both the snubber diodes concerned, and the direct-current output terminal of said rectifier circuit and the joint of said filter reactor. In case a recharge is carried out after the polarity of AC power supply is reversed and the aforementioned snubber capacitor discharges, since a snubber capacitor and said filter capacitor concerned become charge by the series connection through one side of said both snubber diodes, the both-ends electrical potential difference of the snubber capacitor formed by this invention serves as a value which deducted direct-current output voltage (namely, filter capacitor electrical potential difference) from 2 double value (or twice [more than] as many value as this) of the AC-power-supply electrical-potential-difference peak value mentioned above.

[0008] The 2nd invention is the configuration of connecting to said filter capacitor at juxtaposition the circuit which carried out the series connection of two snubber diodes and snubber resistance, and connecting a snubber capacitor between the joint of both [these] snubber diodes, and the direct-current output terminal of said rectifier circuit and the joint of said filter reactor. Since the polarity of AC power supply is reversed, a snubber capacitor and said filter capacitor concerned become charge by the series connection through one side of both the snubber diodes, and said snubber resistance in the case of the recharge after the aforementioned snubber capacitor discharge and this snubber resistance attenuates resonance with leakage inductance, the both-ends electrical potential difference of the snubber capacitor formed by this invention falls further rather than the case of the 1st invention mentioned above.

[Embodiment of the Invention] The 1st invention connects the series circuit of two snubber diodes to the filter capacitor which constitutes the LC filter for direct-current output power smooth [of a full bridge rectifier circuit] at juxtaposition. By preparing the snubber circuit of a configuration of connecting the joint of the filter reactor and full bridge rectifier circuit which constitute said LC filter, and the joint of said both snubber diodes through a snubber capacitor When the polarity of AC power supply is reversed, the snubber capacitor concerned is considering as charge in said filter capacitor and the serial condition, reduces the both-ends electrical potential difference of a snubber capacitor conventionally, and reduces pressure-proofing of rectifier diode.

[0010] The 2nd invention the series circuit of two snubber diodes and snubber resistance It connects with the filter capacitor which constitutes the LC filter for direct-current output power smooth [of a full bridge rectifier circuit] at juxtaposition. By preparing the snubber circuit of a configuration of connecting the joint of the filter reactor and full bridge rectifier circuit which constitute said LC filter, and the joint of said both snubber diodes through a snubber capacitor When the polarity of AC power supply is reversed, the snubber capacitor concerned serves as said filter capacitor and charge in the serial condition. Since said snubber resistance is also inserted in a serial at this time, resonance with leakage inductance is controlled, and rather than said 1st invention, the both-ends electrical potential difference of a snubber capacitor falls further, and can reduce pressure-proofing of rectifier diode further.

[Example] Although <u>drawing 1</u> is a circuit diagram showing the 1st example of this invention and it corresponds to claim 1, since the name, the application, and the function of AC power supply 1 of illustration in the 1st example circuit of <u>drawing 1</u>, four rectifier diodes 2U-2Y which constitute the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 and this, a filter reactor 4, a filter capacitor 5, and the direct-current load 6 are the same as the case of the conventional example circuit of previous statement by <u>drawing 5</u>, these explanation is omitted.

[0012] Although the snubber circuit 10 which becomes by two snubber diodes 11 and 12 and snubber capacitors 13 is inserted between the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 and an LC filter in this invention, at this time, it connects with a serial, and connects with a filter capacitor 5 at juxtaposition, and the snubber diode 11 and the snubber diode 12 insert the snubber capacitor 13 between the joint of the snubber diode 11 and the snubber diode 12, the full bridge rectifier circuit 2, and the joint of a filter reactor 4.

[0013] If the electrical potential difference falls and it becomes zero so that the polarity of AC power supply 1 may be reversed, if it is made such circuitry, since the charge currently stored in the snubber capacitor 13 discharges in the path of the snubber capacitor 13 -> filter reactor 4 -> filter capacitor 5 -> snubber diode 12 -> snubber capacitor 13, the charge of the snubber capacitor 13 will be moved without loss to a filter capacitor 5. Subsequently, if the polarity of AC power supply 1 is reversed and an electrical potential difference rises, it will become charge in the path of AC-power-supply 1 -> leakage inductance 17 -> rectifier-diode 2U(or rectifier-diode 2V) -> snubber capacitor 13 -> snubber diode 11 -> filter capacitor 5 -> rectifier-diode 2Y(or rectifier-diode 2X) -> AC power supply 1 although it connects with AC power supply 1 and the series circuit of leakage inductance 17, the snubber capacitor 13, and a filter capacitor 5 forms a series resonant circuit at this time -- the applied voltage to this series resonant circuit -- electrical-potential-difference peak value V1 of AC power supply 1 from -- it becomes the value which deducted the direct-current output voltage

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VDC, i.e., the both-ends electrical potential difference of the snubber capacitor 3. Therefore, the maximum electrical potential difference VMAX impressed to the rectifier diode which constitutes the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 It is expressed with the following formula 1. However, since the increment by recovery current is added when rectifier diode is not ideal diode, it becomes larger than the value acquired with a formula 1. [0014]

[Equation 1]

It is the electrical-potential-difference peak value V1 in VMAX =2, +VDC=2, and V1-VDC, i.e., the maximum electrical potential difference of the rectifier diode which constitutes the full bridge rectifier circuit 2. It can be made lower than twice. Drawing 2 is a circuit diagram showing the 2nd example of this invention, and corresponds to claim 1 like the above-mentioned 1st example circuit. The filter reactor 4 is connected to the negative-electrode side of the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 in this 2nd example circuit. Corresponding to this, the series circuit of the snubber diode 21 which constitutes the snubber circuit 20, and the snubber diode 22 Although making the polarity reverse and carrying out parallel connection to the filter capacitor 5 and that the end of the snubber capacitor 23 is connected to a negative-electrode side differ from the 1st example circuit of drawing 1 mentioned above Since the function of a snubber circuit 20 is the same as the snubber circuit 10 currently illustrated in the 1st example circuit of drawing 1, explanation of this of operation is omitted.

[0015] Although <u>drawing 3</u> is a circuit diagram showing the 3rd example of this invention and it corresponds to claim 2, since the name, the application, and the function of AC power supply 1 of illustration in the 3rd example circuit of <u>drawing 3</u>, four rectifier diodes 2U-2Y which constitute the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 and this, a filter reactor 4, a filter capacitor 5, and the direct-current load 6 are the same as the case of the conventional example circuit of previous statement by <u>drawing 5</u>, these explanation is omitted.

[0016] Although the snubber circuit 30 which becomes by two snubber diodes 31 and 32, the snubber capacitor 33, and the snubber resistance 34 is inserted between the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 and an LC filter in this invention At this time, connect the snubber diode 31, the snubber diode 32, and the snubber resistance 34 to a serial, and it connects with a filter capacitor 5 at juxtaposition. The snubber capacitor 33 is inserted between the joint of the snubber diode 31 and the snubber diode 32, the full bridge rectifier circuit 2, and the joint of a filter reactor 4.

[0017] If an electrical potential difference becomes zero so that the polarity of AC power supply 1 may be reversed by this circuitry, the charge currently stored in the snubber capacitor 33 will be moved without loss to a filter capacitor 5 like the case of the 1st example circuit. Subsequently, if the polarity of AC power supply 1 is reversed and an electrical potential difference rises, it will become charge in the path of AC-power-supply 1 -> leakage inductance 17 -> rectifier-diode 2U(or rectifier-diode 2V) -> snubber capacitor 33 -> snubber diode 31 -> snubber resistance 34 -> filter capacitor 5 -> rectifier-diode 2Y(or rectifier-diode 2X) -> AC power supply 1. Since the snubber resistance 34 is inserted in the series resonant circuit formed with leakage inductance 17, the snubber capacitor 33, and a filter capacitor 5 at this time, it becomes damping oscillation. Therefore, the maximum electrical potential difference VMAX impressed to the rectifier diode which constitutes the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 It falls further rather than the value acquired with the formula 1 mentioned above. However, since the increment by recovery current is added when rectifier diode is not ideal diode, it is necessary to select the resistance of the snubber resistance 34 appropriately.

[0018] <u>Drawing 4</u> is a circuit diagram showing the 4th example of this invention, and corresponds to claim 2 like the above-mentioned 3rd example circuit. The filter reactor 4 is connected to the negative-electrode side of the full bridge rectifier circuit 2 in this 4th example circuit. Corresponding to this, the series circuit of the snubber diode 41 and the snubber diode 42 which constitute the snubber circuit 40, and the snubber resistance 44 Although making the polarity reverse and carrying out parallel connection to the filter capacitor 5 and that the end of the snubber capacitor 43 is connected to a negative-electrode side differ from the 3rd example circuit of <u>drawing 3</u> mentioned above Since the function of a snubber circuit 40 is the same as the snubber circuit 30 currently illustrated in the 3rd example circuit of <u>drawing 3</u>, explanation of this of operation is omitted.

[0019]

[Effect of the Invention] Although pressure-proofing of the rectifier diode which constitutes a rectifier circuit also had to be made high since the leakage inductance and snubber capacitor of a circuit carried out series resonance and the bothends electrical potential difference of a snubber capacitor became high conventionally Since leakage inductance becomes a series resonant circuit with the series circuit of a snubber capacitor and a filter capacitor according to the 1st or 2nd invention Since the both-ends electrical potential difference of a snubber capacitor can fall conventionally by the electrical potential difference of a filter capacitor (a part for namely, direct-current output voltage), it can make low pressure-proofing of the rectifier diode which constitutes a rectifier circuit. Consequently, the effectiveness which equipment can be made small and made to a low price is also acquired.

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[0020] Furthermore, in the 3rd or 4th invention, since it becomes the series resonant circuit of a configuration of that snubber resistance was further inserted in the serial in the series circuit of leakage inductance, a snubber capacitor, and a filter capacitor and becomes damped oscillation in an operation of snubber resistance, the both-ends electrical potential difference of a snubber capacitor falls rather than the case of the 1st or the 2nd invention. Therefore, since pressure-proofing of the rectifier diode which constitutes a rectifier circuit can be reduced further, the effectiveness that the further miniaturization and further low-pricing of equipment are realizable is also acquired.

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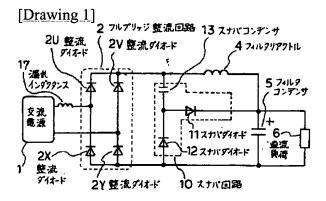
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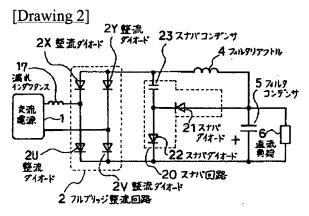
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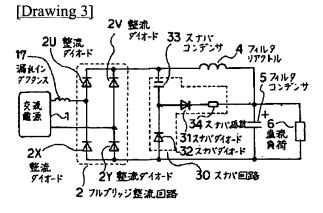
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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

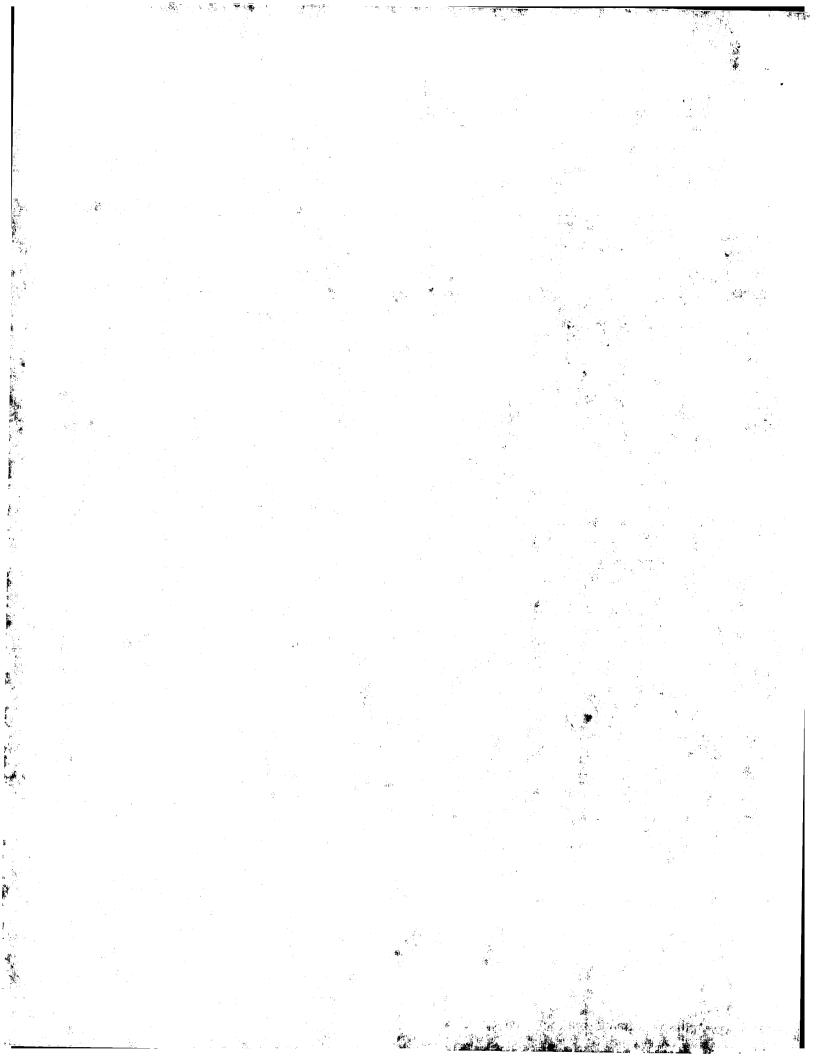
DRAWINGS

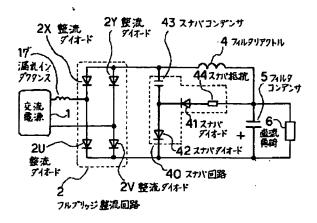


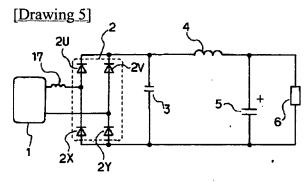




[Drawing 4]







[Translation done.]

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